Fight Onward Till Asia
Is Asia's Own

# Nippon Times

Fight On Till There Is
No Enemy

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## JAPANESE FOIL ENEMY ATTACK ON NEW BRITAIN

### Army, Navy Units Nip in Bud Attempt By Foe To Raid Rabaul

### 17 MACHINES SMASHED

### Nippon Fighters Repulse 11 Consolidated B-24's in Combat Over Rangoon

A total of 17 enemy planes were either shot down or damaged by Japanese Navy Air Units and Army and Navy Ground Units when a formation of about 200 enemy aircraft came attacking Rabaul on New Britain Island on the forenoon of October 12, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 3:30 p.m. Friday.

Of the 17 planes blasted, eight were shot down and four others damaged in aerial combat, while five were brought down by gunfire from ground batteries.

The Imperial Headquarters' communique follows:

"On the forenoon of October 12 about 200 enemy planes came attacking Rabaul on New Britain Island, but Japanese Naval Air Units and Army and Navy Ground Units repulsed them. In this combat, (1) the loss inflicted on the enemy consisted of eight planes shot down and four damaged in aerial combat and five planes shot down by ground batteries, and (2) our loss was 15 planes self-blasted or set ablaze and one ship sunk."

**Attacked Twice**

The Imperial Headquarters in its communique of October 15 announced that the enemy air force attacked Rabaul in New Britain Island twice in the course of the morning of October 12. Altogether 200 bombers and fighters comprised the enemy formations.

The first tttack was delivered with a bomber-fighter combination of about 150 planes, including North American B-25 heavy bombers, Martin B-26 heavy bombers, Consolidated PB2Y long-distance patrol and bombing flying boats and Lockheed P-35 fighters, on the airdrome at Rabaul.

The second time the enemy came in a formation of about 50 planes, including Boeing B-17 heavy bombers, Consolidated B-24 heavy bombers and Lockheed P-28 fighters, making for our ships at anchor in the harbor. Our naval planes and land and sea forces quickly detected them and were fully prepared when the enemy came. A terrific engagement followed, our fighters thrusting into the enemy group and subjecting the enemy to furious machine-gun fire. In this battle three B-25 heavy bombers, one B-26 heavy bomber, one PB2Y bombing flying boat, two P-38 fighters and one plane of an unknown type and eight planes in all, were shot down, four other bombers were wrecked, while the ground forces intercepted the enemy by means of a network of fire and brought down five bombers.

**Foe Raids Rangoon**

**Domei**

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON THE BURMA FRONT, October 14—With a formation of 11 Consolidated B-24's, the enemy raided Rangoon this afternoon. Japanese fighters immediately moved out and met the enemy above Rangoon and after furious attacks shot down one of the enemy planes over Bassein. The rest of the enemy planes too were hit hard and they fled, with five of them trailing black smoke and gasoline. From the degree of damage done to these planes it is believed certain that they have fallen into the sea on their return trip. In the fighting, one Japanese plane was hit, but the pilot calmly bailed out and landed safely. With the end of the rainy season the British Indian air force has gradually become active. Sneaking in guerrilla-like operations the enemy is always being hit hard by the solid Japanese air defenses.

**Raids Upset Indians**

**Domei**

ISTANBUL, October 14.—A severe jolt was dealt India by the Japanese raids of Ceylon and Madras. Through the Delhi Radio Station the Indian Government today warned, "Further Japanese raids on principal Indian cities must be expected; and there also exists a possibility of Japanese landing operations. The people must cooperate with the defense authorities."

**New Spokesman**

Colonel Shuitsu Matsumura who on Friday succeeded Major-General Nakao Yahagi as Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters.

## YAHAGI SUCCEEDED BY COL. MATSUMURA

### Chief of Army Press Section Assigned to Important Post On the Spot

With Major-General Nakao Yahagi having been transferred to a certain important post on the spot, Colonel Shuitsu Matsumura has been appointed to succeed him as Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, the War Ministry announced on Friday.

Colonel Matsumura was graduated from the Army Staff College in 1928 and in August, 1935 he became a member of the military investigation section. In March, 1938 he was made a staff member of the Kwantung Army and in July of the same year, a member of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters. In December of the same year he was appointed secretary in the Cabinet Bureau of Information, now defunct, and in December, 1939, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters when the China Affair was in full swing and concurrently a committee member of the Cabinet Bureau of Information. In December, 1940, he was made Chief of the First Section of the Second Division of the Present Board of Information and in April, 1942, Acting Chief of the Second Division of the same Board. In April, 1943, he was attached to the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry.

Major-General Yahagi had remained in the important post of the Chief of the Army Press Section for one year and seven months since March, 1942, having succeeded Colonel Hideo Ohira.

## BRITISH AGENCY BUYING GRAIN FROM ARGENTINA

### Large-Scale Purchases Also Seen in U.S., Canada to Stave Off Shortage of Foodstuffs

**Domei**

LISBON, October 11.—The British Commodity Credit Corporation has started to buy up feed grain in Argentina, according to reports by the London Times correspondent in New York.

Purchases of an undisclosed amount of wheat and barley during the first week-end this month were the first of this type under the program which is designed to relieve the tight British food situation.

The Corporation has also been buying American and Canadian wheat since June, but it is understood that lack of shipping facilities curtailed the purchases of Canadian wheat while soaring prices reduced the purchases in the United States.

It is not known when Argentine grain will be shipped but it may start immediately by utilizing the space earmarked at present for flax seed.

The Commodity Credit Corporation has also asked for offers of a large quantity of Argentine wheat flour which is possibly also intended for the United Kingdom.

## HONORS ISSUED TO WAR HEROES AND CIVILIANS

### Golden Kite Orders to 1,946 for Exploits in China Affair And East Asia War

### SPECIAL AWARDS TO 21

### Non-Combatants in Service of Army on Continent Given High Commendation

The 46th conferment of honors upon the Army officers and men as well as on civilians in the service of the Army who distinguished themselves in the China Affair and the 51st and the 11th conferments of posthumous honors on those who died in action respectively in the China Affair and the War of Greater East Asia were announced jointly by the War Ministry and the Bureau of Decorations under date of October 16.

The majority of the honored officers and men rendered meritorious services and died gallantly in the course of the Philippine and Malay campaigns and the Changsha, Chekiang-Kiangsu, Tapiehshan and other operations on the Continental Front.

Among them, 1,946 have been awarded the Golden Kite Orders while 21 officers and men including Lieutenant-Colonel Katsuji Sugiura, commander of a fighter plane squadron, who rendered particularly distinguished services, have been granted "Shukun Ko" or Special Distinction Honors.

**Civilians Honored**

Besides, many civilians in the service of the Army who offered useful cooperation in military operations as well as in economic and cultural construction during the first period of the China Affair were also awarded honors, three of whom have been granted the Golden Kite Orders. This is the first time for civilians connected with the Army to be awarded the Golden Kite Orders.

Special Sergeant-Major Seijiro Kawano who has been awarded the Special Distinction Honor is a veteran of the China Affair. Since the outbreak of the China Affair, he participated in bombing raids on Chungking several times. At the outset of the War of Greater East Asia, he took part in the bombings on Singapore as many as 26 times. On December 23 and 25, 1941, he carried out a devastating air raid on Rangoon, dealing an annihilative blow to the Royal Air Force on the spot. He also distinguished himself in several bombing attacks on Corregidor Island carried out in the face of intense enemy gunfire.

The late Major Masamichi Kishizawa who is one of the 21 recipients of the Special Distinction Honors rendered distinguished services in the Chekiang-Kiangsu campaign as company commander. On June 27, 1942, he died a gallant death on the Central China Front.

The late Lieutenant-Colonel Sugiura, commander of a fighter plane squadron, distinguished himself in protecting convoys in waters off Lae, New Guinea. For his exploits achieved in air duels on January 7 and 8 this year in which he shot down a total of 36 enemy planes, he had previously been granted a citation. The late officer later shot down a total of 50 enemy aircraft in aerial combats over Buna and Wau in New Guinea and Guadalcanal Island. The veteran airman died gloriously on February 6 after having shot down eight of the 20 enemy planes over an airfield at Wau.

The late Captain Hiroatsu Hirano, also commander of a fighter squadron, distinguished himself in the course of the Burma campaign and later on the Southwestern Pacific Front.

On December 27, 1942, when he advanced toward an enemy air base at Buna protecting a Navy bomber squadron, the late Captain shot down five of the eight P-38's, thus contributing to the success of the bombing raid.

While protecting a Japanese convoy bound for Lae, he fought against swarming enemy machines for three days consecutively from January 5 to 7, this year. He was killed on January 7 in the course of severe air combat with enemy aircraft which persistently attacked the convoy.

### *His Majesty Wires Birthday Greetings To Afghanistan King*

**His Majesty the Emperor on Friday graciously sent a wire of congratulations to His Majesty the King of Afghanistan on the occasion of the latter's birthday anniversary.**

## BADOGLIO'S ACTION FEEBLE, SAYS ISONO

### Has Little Import to Reich In Declaring War, States Deputy Spokesman

"The effect of the declaration of war on Germany by the puppet Badoglio regime is of no account in view of its spiritual demoralization and its helpless armed strength which was of no match even against the Anglo-American forces," declared Yuzo Isono, Deputy Spokesman of the Board of Information, when he was asked to comment on Badoglio's war declaration on its former ally on October 12, at the regular press conference for resident foreign correspondents on Friday.

"The Badoglio regime's declaration of war on Germany," said Mr. Isono, "is nothing more than a feeble act prompted by the futile hope that it may be the means of obtaining a somewhat better treatment from the United States and Britain.

"The recent circumstances surrounding that hapless regime have been such that, after Badoglio's betrayal of his fatherland and his people in the hope of saving himself and his cohorts, he was rewarded by the United States and Britain, not with favors, but with every manner of suspicions and recriminations. As a consequence, he had to resort to some new method to appease the Anglo-American aggressors, and that is what this latest act amounts to, for which he has been honored with the nebulous title of 'co-belligerent.'

**Betrayed Italy's Allies**

"Having betrayed Italy's Allies," the Deputy Spokesman continued, "Badoglio's declaration of war against Germany would not have required much serious consideration on his part, for he has proven himself to be a man vacillating with the wind."

Mr. Isono emphasized that the effect of the war declaration is not of great importance in view of the spiritual demoralization and the helpless armed strength which was no match even against the Anglo-American armed strength.

"The living fact worth noting," he declared, "is that the better part of Italy, now under occupation by the German forces, is steadily but surely re-emerging as the real Italy under the leadership of Mr. Mussolini as the head of the new Fascist Republican Government."

In reply to a question if the war declaration would affect the attitude of the Japanese Government regarding the Italian diplomats and residents here, Mr. Isono stated he did not think it would in any way affect the status of the Italians in this part of the world, adding that the so-called Badoglio Government does not exist from the Japanese point of view.

**Raps Azores Grab**

Questioned as to his opinion on the British invasion of the Azores Islands, Mr. Isono asserted:

"Again perfidious Albion has shown his itching hand. No sooner had an agreement been reached with Portugal than British forces were already in the Azores.

"In order to carry out this scheme," he pointed out, "Britain sought an excuse in the alliance which she dug out of musty and almost forgotten files of ancient history. This is another addition to the infamous series of aggression against neutral territory which is

(Continued on Page 2)

## JAPAN PROTESTS USE OF AZORES BY THE BRITISH

### Instructions Sent to Minister Morishima to File Complaint With Salazar

### NEUTRALITY VIOLATED

### Chief of State Franco of Spain Announces Country Maintains 'Watchful Neutrality'

The Imperial Government has instructed the Japanese Minister to Portugal, Morito Morishima, to file a protest with Portuguese Premier Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar against the fact that Portugal has permitted British forces to land on the Azores Islands and use them as military bases, declaring that the action constitutes an infringement of neutrality, it was learned on Friday.

The British and Portuguese Governments, it may be recalled, concluded an agreement on October 12 providing for the use of the Portuguese territory of the Azores Islands for naval purposes by the British forces.

The Portuguese Government issued a statement the same day stating that its neutral policy was conditional.

Meanwhile, General Francisco Franco, Chief of State of Spain, announced the same day that the Spanish Government would maintain "watchful neutrality."

The Azores are a group of islands in the Atlantic. They belong to Portugal, from which they are about 830 miles distant to the west. Extending some 400 miles and having an area of 922 square miles, the three clusters comprise St. Michael's and St. Mary's, with Formigas, in the southeast; Flores and Corvo in the northwest; Terceira, Pico, Fayal, St. George, and Graciosa in the center.

They form a chain of volcanoes and contain hot mineral springs. The climate is very mild. Fruit is cultivated and the inhabitants also engage in fishing. The few secure harbors include Angra do Heroismo, the capital of the Azores, on Terceira, Ponta Delgrada, the capital of St. Michael's, and Horta, the capital of Fayal.

The Azores were colonized by emigrants from Portugal. In 1591, off Flores, the British ship Revenge, under Sir R. Grenville, met the Spanish fleet, the subject of Tennyson's poem. The population was 232,012 in 1930.

## CABINET MOOTS MEASURES GOING TO DIET SESSION

### Simplification of Budget and Judicature Discussed at Meeting

A regular meeting of the Cabinet was held from 10 a.m. Friday at the official residence of the Prime Minister, at which various proposals to be presented at the coming 83rd extraordinary session of the Diet were taken up.

The proposals discussed included those concerning the simplification of the budget, the simplification of the judicature, the munitions companies, the strengthening of air defenses, the continuance of the duties of Diet Members called to the colors, and the revision of the military conscription law, all of which were decided upon at the Cabinet session on September 28. After a recess the meeting continued into the afternoon.

## *Filipino Students in Tokyo Offer Thanks For P.I. Freedom in Solemn Church Rites*

Twenty-nine Filipino students now studying in Tokyo, including Eduardo Vargas, son of Jorge Vargas, former Chairman of the Philippine Executive Commission, gathered at the Catholic Church at Rokuban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, at 6:30 a.m. Friday, to offer prayers of thanksgiving for the independence of their fatherland.

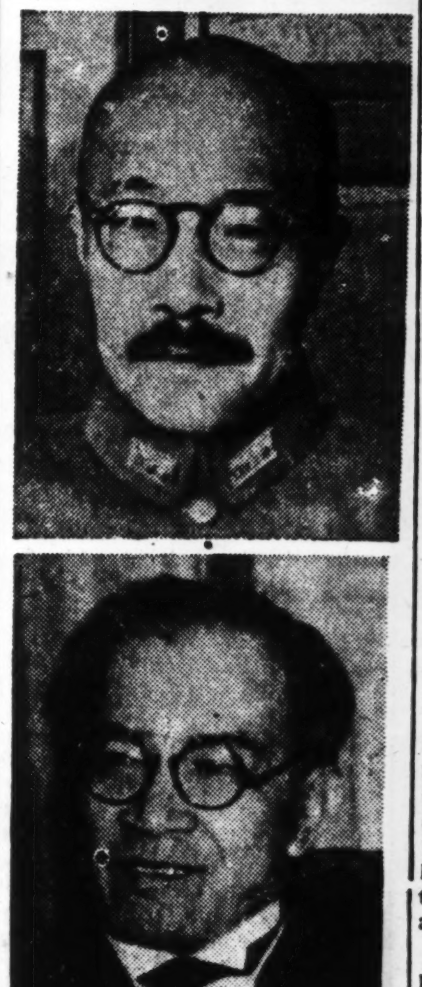
The service began with the singing of a hymn, followed by a fervent prayer of thanks. The Reverend Father Shoji Tsukamoto, former member of the Japanese Religious Mission to the Philippines, delivered an inspiring sermon.

The Filipino youths expressed gratitude for Japan's positive assistance which made possible the freedom of faith, exemption of taxation on buildings for religious activities and the recognition of religious education provided for in the Philippine Constitution.

After the service was over, refreshments were served by members of the Women's International Fellowship Society amid exchanges of "Omedeto." Celebration gifts offered by the Society were presented.

## TOJO AND LAUREL SPEAK IN EXCHANGE BROADCAST; WILL ASSIST EACH OTHER

**Exchange Greetings**



Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo (top) and President Jose P. Laurel.

### Complete Independence of Philippines Can Be Realized Only After Final Victory, States Premier; P.I. President Thanks Japanese Nation

### SOLIDARITY OF GREATER EAST ASIA STRESSED

**Voicing confidence in the hope that the Philippine nation, which has proclaimed its independence and attained full Statehood under the leadership of Jose P. Laurel as President, will exert its fullest cooperation in the task of winning the War of Greater East Asia and constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo delivered a message of congratulation over the radio in an exchange broadcast with President Laurel of the Republic of the Philippines at 7:30 p.m. Friday.**

At the same time, Prime Minister Tojo assured his listeners that Japan is firmly resolved to stand at the forefront of all efforts to realize cooperation with her neighbors in the spirit of mutual dependence and trust.

The text of the Prime Minister's speech follows:

"On October 14, 1943, the Philippines proclaimed her independence, making her first glorious step forward as a completely independent state and member of the Greater East Asian Co Prosperity Sphere, and His Excellency Jose P. Laurel, with the trust of his nation, has been inaugurated as the first President.

"Having twice visited the Philippines, I could picture in my mind the overwhelming joy and jubilation with which the 18,000,000 people of the Philippines welcome this glorious day, and I wish at this time to express my hearty congratulations.

"A little over 40 years ago, when the Philippines was about to attain independence through the efforts of Jose Rizal and many other patriots, the United States made a promise that the Philippines shall have independence. Once obtaining the cession of the islands from Spain, however, the United States went back on its word and turned its armed forces against the valiant men of the Filipino Volunteer Army, finally forcing the Filipino people to pledge allegiance to the United States. In the 40 years since, by dint of perseverance and self-restraint, the Filipinos succeeded in securing self-rule and later the promise of independence from the United States. But I think it is well known to the people of the Philippines without my saying that the independence which the United States professed to grant was nothing more than a means of deceiving the Filipinos and of protecting the economic interests of the United States itself.

**Base for World Domination**

"While deluding and hypnotizing the Filipinos with the superficial grandeur of its materialistic civilization, the United States sought to do everything possible to realize its sinister ambition to dominate the world with the Philippines as a base for oppressing and exploiting East Asia.

"To meet this situation, Japan long and patiently endeavored to secure peaceably the stability of East Asia, but on December 8, 1941, all these efforts having been exhausted, she at last was compelled to rise in arms to eradicate once and for all the root evils which have long disturbed the peace of East Asia. Once our Imperial Forces advanced in battle and thanks to the skillful strategy and valiant fight of our loyal officers and men under the August Virtue of His Imperial Majesty, the baneful influence of the United States which had long pervaded over the Philippines was brought speedily to an end.

"In less than two years since, the various preparations having been completed, the Filipino people have now been given the opportunity to attain real independence for which they long aspired, an independence under new and broader conceptions on the basis of their consciousness as an Oriental people. This is certainly a matter for sincere congratulations not only for the Philippines, but also for all Greater East Asia.

"The founding of a state is by no means an easy task, and especially the growth and development of the new Philippines in the midst of a war of unprecedent magnitude cannot be completely realized by the exertion of just ordinary efforts. However, I do not entertain the slightest doubt that the burning spirit of patriotism of the 18,000,000 people of the Philippines will surely carry that task to its completion.

"I need not say that the complete consummation of the independence of the Philippines can be realized only by bringing the War of Greater East Asia to a victorious end. Japan intends to continue to accord her wholehearted support for the development of the Philippines, and it is earnestly desired that you, the people of the Philippines will also, on your part, as one of the independent countries of the Greater East Asia Co Prosperity Sphere, continue to cooperate on the closest terms with Japan, and other neighbor countries in the common task of construction of the Sphere, by cultivating a sturdy and progressive spirit well befitting the Philippines, by reverting to your original and proper status as a Greater East Asian people and by devoting your total efforts to the defense and the establishment of a wartime structure of your country under the leadership of your President.

"The various countries of Greater East Asia are today, in close cooperation with Japan, making a steady advance toward the attainment of their common object of liberating East Asia and establishing a world based on ethical principles. It is most heartening indeed that at this conjuncture the Republic of the Philippines has been born and has joined the family of Greater East Asian countries.

"Japan is firmly resolved to be in the forefront of all efforts to realize in cooperation with her neighbors in the spirit of mutual dependence and trust the great ideal of the co-prosperity of all nations.

"On this memorable occasion of independence of our friendly nation, the Philippine Republic, I address to you my heartiest felicitations and my confident hope in the development and prosperity of your country."

**Speaks in Tagalog**

After introductory remarks in which he stated that the Philippines had proclaimed her independence on Thursday and that the ceremonies for the establishment of the Republic of the Philippines had been smoothly carried out, President Laurel spoke in Tagalog as follows:

"The realization of the independence of the Philippines, the dream and supreme aspiration of the Filipino people for many years, is due entirely to the magnanimity of the Japanese Empire. I hereby wish to tender the expression of profound thanks of the entire people of the Philippines to Your Excellency and the Japanese people for granting us our independence.

"We can feel only a sense of extreme gratitude to the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy for their unselfish efforts and assistance which have made possible the completion of all preparatory measures leading to the final attainment of independence.

"My determination has been further strengthened to extend cooperation in accomplishing the sacred task of liberating the oppressed peoples of East Asia which Japan is vigorously carrying on.

"There are many difficulties in the path of the Republic of the Philippines, but we Filipinos are burning with enthusiasm and hope to go forward as one of the efficient and effective links in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and to occupy our proper place in the world community of free nations."

President Laurel concluded his message by stating that the 18,000,000, people of the Philippines deeply appreciate the earnest efforts of Prime Minister Tojo and that he wished, on behalf of his people, to thank him and his colleagues in the Cabinet.

### 98 Soviet Planes Downed

**Domei**

BERLIN, October 14.—In the Eastern Front yesterday, German forces shot down 98 Soviet planes, while the Germans lost five planes, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today.

## AIMS OF NEW STATE OUTLINED BY LAUREL

### Future Aspirations, Immediate Tasks, Explained by President At Press Conference

**Domei**

MANILA, October 15.—Establishment of a Foreign Affairs Department, relief for widows, orphans and other sufferers from the war and amnesty for political offenders will be the first tasks that the new Republic will tackle, President Dr. Jose Laurel stated in the course of a press conference at his official residence here this morning.

Asked to reveal his aspirations for the future of the new State, President Laurel, attired in a Barongtagalog suit with the tricolor, tri-stellar pattern of the Philippine national emblem, was obliging enough to give a frank reply, without any indication of fatigue despite the continuous round of grand ceremonies and celebrations marking the historic event. Among his interviewers was Adam Vollhardt, D.N.B. correspondent who had come expressly to cover the Philippine independence.

"This afternoon I had the pleasure of receiving a call from Ambassador Murata, who had very courteous and enthusiastic words of encouragement for us in our task of building up a new nation.

**Foreign Nations Informed**

"In my capacity as President of the new Republic I wish to express my heartfelt thanks for all that the Japanese Government has done for the Philippines. With the declaration of independence, the Philippines has become a full-fledged nation in the eyes of the world. I have notified the Foreign Ministers of Thailand, Burma, China, Manchoukuo, Germany, Hungary, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Spain, Denmark, Finland, the Soviet Union, Eire, Turkey, Afghanistan, Argentina, France, Sweden, Portugal and Switzerland of the fact that the Philippines has become an independent State. Especially, to Prime Minister Tojo, I have sent a message conveying my profound gratitude to the Japanese people for the uncommon sympathy and generous support they have given us.

"The Philippines has become an independent nation but it is still like a new-born babe. Before it can grow up to be an adult, various preparations and education are necessary. First of all we must take in

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# TOJO RECIPROCATES LAUREL'S MESSAGE

## Two Nations Will Go Hand in Hand Toward a Brighter Future, Says Premier

On receipt of a telegraphic message of gratitude from President Jose P. Laurel of the Republic of the Philippines on Thursday, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo cabled an acknowledgement the same day expressing Japan's willingness to cooperate with the new-born Republic toward its sound development.

Prime Minister Tojo's message follows:

"I express my thanks for Your Excellency's cordial wire.

"It is truly a matter for mutual congratulation that the independence of the Philippines has been established and the long-cherished desire attained. On behalf of the Japanese Government and the Japanese Army I hereby tender my most sincere felicitations.

"Though the path lying before your nation may not be plane sailing, I firmly believe that your staunch spirit will carry you through successfully and that you will energetically develop the bright future lying before you, together with Japan.

"Japan will work still more closely with your nation and thus drive forward in the sacred war, and at the same time will cooperate with you for the healthy progress of the Philippine Republic."

The message from President Laurel was as follows:

"On this glorious day of the declaration of Philippine independence, I, representing all the people of the Philippines, express from my heart my respects to your Excellency. I also express the sincere feeling of gratitude and deep friendship the people of the Philippines hold toward the people of your nation.

"The people of the Philippines, as a unit in the structure of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, will be united forever."

## *Aims of New State Outlined by Laurel*

(Continued From Page 1)

hand domestic problems, especially the attainment of self-supply in daily necessaries and their fair distribution. In order to become a member of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, we must order our country so that we will no longer need to ask for foreign aid in anything. If we can't feed ourselves we couldn't very well brag that we are a member of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

### Policies Must Be Fixed

"The first steps that the new Republic must take, therefore, are to fix the lines of policy to be pursued, to work them out in detail and enforce them. I cannot indicate any concrete lines of policy as yet, but I shall send a special message to the National Assembly asking for the discussion of bills on the following points:

"(1) Establishment of a Foreign Affairs Department.

"(2) Relief of refugees, especially war widows and orphans.

"(3) Special amnesty for political prisoners.

"We shall also consider the raising of the salaries of officials. Above all, it is important to assure the welfare and happiness of the people and to stabilize their living so that the people will sincerely entertain the feeling that it was a good thing that they became independent. I hope that the people of Japan will understand this point and will give us every support, and encouragement."

## *Badoglio's Action Feeble, Says Isono*

(Continued From Page 1)

the habitual practice of Britain and the United States, as witness the past cases of Iceland, Syria, Madagascar and French North Africa."

The Deputy Spokesman further asserted that these acts of aggression spell the tragedy of neutral countries at the hands of countries which, because of their moral degradation and territorial rapacity, flagrantly abuse their military and economic strength in order to promote their selfish interests.

Continuing he said "It is well known that prior to the British aggression against the Azores, the propaganda agencies not only of Britain but also of her accomplice, the United States, spread all sorts of groundless and fabricated stories alleging that there was growing tension in Japanese-Portuguese relations. The trick is identical with that used prior to the aggression against Madagascar."

## CORRECTION

**The Nippon Times in the morning edition of October 15 erroneously stated that German Minister Dr. Erich Boltze was made an honorary member of the Japan-Germany Hall. It should have read Mr. Reinhold Schulze.**

## *P.I. Women Offer Flags To Our Army, Navy, Embassy in Philippines*

Domei

**MANILA, October 13.—Leading Filipino women, this afternoon, presented hand-made Filipino flags to the Imperial Japanese Army in the Philippines, the Imperial Japanese Navy in the Philippines, and the Japanese Embassy for use in the independence day ceremonies tomorrow. The first two flags were neatly enclosed in white boxes, tied with red and blue ribbons and sent to the Army and Navy headquarters in the respective names of Mrs. Jose P. Laurel, wife of the President-Elect and Mrs. Jorge B. Vargas, wife of the Chairman of the Executive Commission. The third flag was presented to the Japanese Embassy on behalf of the Filipino Women's Associations. A fourth standard, collectively designed and sewn by Filipino women, was presented to President-Elect Laurel on October 11 to be hoisted during the independence proclamation program tomorrow.**

# TAXATION REVENUES TRANSFERRED TO P.I.

## Right to Levy Export and Import Duties Handed Over to Government of Republic

Domei

MANILA, October 14.—The revenue from the import and export duties, which was transferred to the Philippine Executive Commission from the Military Administration on October 1, has been transferred to the new Government of the Philippine Republic.

The duties had been levied by the Military Administration in accordance with the Export and Import Percentage Duties Order promulgated in March this year but in view of the altered circumstances in the Philippines the right to levy duties was handed over to the Executive Commission which has now passed it on to the new Government.

The following are the main articles of the decree concerning the duties:

(1) An import duty of 10 per cent ad valorem shall be imposed on all goods imported into the Philippines except such goods as are imported for military purposes. The value on which the duty is to be levied shall be the market price of the article in question at the time of its arrival in the Philippines.

(2) An export duty of 10 per cent ad valorem shall be imposed on all goods exported from the Philippines, except such goods as are exported for military purposes, regardless of the port of destination. The value on which the duty is to be levied shall be the market price of the article in question at the time of its export from the Philippines.

In the second year of Philippine administration the financial foundations of the country have been greatly strengthened, the tax revenue for the second half of the current year exceeding the budgetary expenditure by 25 per cent. The addition of the export and import revenue to the financial resources of the new Government will further strengthen its foundations.

The Taxation Bureau of the new Government has also secured the right of supervision over the production, import and distribution of cigars, cigarettes, matches and liquors. Thus tax evasion is expected to be effectively eliminated and much contribution made to the strengthening of the financial foundations of the new Government.

## ENEMIES LOSE 285 PLANES

### Also Admit 2,383 Bombers Lost Since January

Domei

STOCKHOLM, October 14.—The September losses of the anti-Axis air forces which took part in bombing raids on Germany and northern Europe from bases in Britain were 193 planes for the British and 92 for the Americans, the British Air Ministry announced on Wednesday, a wire from London reveals. From January to September 13, the British had lost 1,844 bombers and the Americans, 539, it was also disclosed.

# HSINKING RECOGNIZES PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC

## Manchou Foreign Minister Li Wires Message to President Laurel

Domei

HSINKING, October 15.—The Government of Manchoukuo formally decided to recognize the Republic of the Philippines at an extraordinary session of the State Council held this morning, and a message to that effect was dispatched to Dr. Jose P. Laurel, President of the Republic of the Philippines, by Foreign Minister Li Shao-keng.

The extraordinary session was held in order to decide upon Manchoukuo's attitude upon receipt of a message from President Laurel informing the Manchoukuo Government of the independence of the Philippines. After the decision for formal recognition was made by the State Council, it was passed by the Privy Council and given Imperial Sanction.

In this connection, the Manchoukuo Board of Information made the following announcement at noon today: "The Government of Manchoukuo on October 15, decided to recognize the Republic of the Philippines and a message to that effect was sent by Foreign Minister Li Shao-keng to President Jose P. Laurel of the Republic of the Philippines."

### Wire to Kalibapi

Domei

HSINKING, October 15.—Commemorating the birth of the Republic of the Philippines, the Concordia Society of Manchoukuo today dispatched the following message to the President of the Kalibapi Jorge B. Vargas:

"On the occasion of the realization of independence for the Philippines, the Concordia Society offers its congratulations to the Kalibapi on its unflinching efforts for the cause of freedom and at the same time wishes to carry on the sacred mission of restoration of Greater East Asia in close cooperation with your country."

## YANKS' INHUMAN BOMBING OF HAIPHONG CONDEMNED

### Wanton American Raids Only Serve to Weld Unity of F.I.C. People

Domei

SAIGON, October 14.—Expressing deep sympathy for the victims of the repeated indiscriminate bombings of the American air force in China on Haiphong and other cities in French Indo-China, L'Opinion, a local journal, editorially condemned the inhuman acts of the Americans.

The American air force has carried out a series of raids against Haiphong during the past several months with increasing savagery, causing heavy casualties among the civilian population, the journal pointed out. It will be recalled that the bombs were dropped over thickly populated residential districts.

Moved by the tragic devastation brought about by the American air force, Governor General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux has donated 10,000 piastres for the relief of raid victims. In addition, relief contributions from every class of people from all parts of the country have poured in as tokens of deep sympathy for their distressed fellow-countrymen in Haiphong, the paper stated.

In this way, the ruthless acts of the Americans against innocent Annamese in Haiphong, have served to knit more closely the solidarity of the people of French Indo-China and intensify their hatred toward the perpetrators of such outrages, the journal concluded.

## SHANGTUNG ENEMY ROUTED

### 279 Bodies Left by Chungking and Communist Troops

Domei

TSINGTAO, October 14.—During a period of two weeks beginning September 26, punitive Japanese Forces, collaborating with garrisons of the Chinese Peace Preservation Corps, in mopping-up operations against Chungking remnants and Chungking Communist troops around Chiaonsien and Tsimohsien, along the Tsingtao-Tsinan railway in Shangtung Province, found 279 enemy bodies left behind in battlefields and captured 538 prisoners.

Booties captured consisted of one light machine-gun, 223 rifles, 168 hand grenades, 158 bayonets and other war supplies.

# *Yasukuni Shrine Conducts 1st Day Enshrinement Rites*

## Preliminary Ceremonies Held Before Arrival of Imperial Messenger; War, Navy Leaders Attend; 4,000 Bereaved Commune With Deified Heroes

**The first day of the Extraordinary Grand Autumn Festival of Yasukuni Shrine was marked by the arrival of the Imperial Messenger, Court Ritualist Prince Hiroyoshi Ito, at 9 a.m., Friday. Preceding the arrival of the Imperial Messenger, preliminary rites were held at 8 a.m. with General Takao Suzuki, Chief Priest of the Shrine, officiating and with officials of the Army and Navy attending.**

By about 8:30 a.m. awaiting the advent of the Imperial Messenger, Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister General Hideki Tojo, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Chairman of the Festival Committee General Kenji Doihara, officials of the Army and Navy, officials of the Chokunin and Sonin ranks, Lieutenant-General Kyosaburo Oba of the Imperial Guards, Vice-Admiral Minoru Katsuno of the Yokosuka Naval Station, and the representatives of the Units to which the newly deified belonged, had taken their places.

At 9 a.m., with all those present at attention, the Imperial Messenger arrived with offerings for the deified. Proceeding to the Inner Sanctuary, he read a message and performed the rites of worship. He was followed by the members of his suite.

After the Imperial Messenger had retired, War Minister General Tojo, Navy Minister Admiral Shimada, General Doihara and others worshipped at the Sanctuary. At 9:40 a.m. came two battalions of Navy Units led by Commander Okano, and infantry and mounted units under Major-General Yamaji.

Bugles sounded "Kuni no Shizume" as fixed bayonets flashed in the sun. Before the altar, these fighting men presented arms and offered worship to their now deified former comrades.

In the afternoon, the first group of the kin of the newly deified heroes was allowed to enter the Inner Sanctuary and commune with their honored kin. The group consisted of 4,000 from Gifu, Aichi, and Shizuoka Prefectures.

Meanwhile, other groups were honored by being allowed to view the Imperial Museums within the Imperial Palace grounds and the Imperial Gardens.

# JAVA COUNCIL READY FOR FIRST CONCLAVE

## Djakarta Filled With Delegates Arriving for 5-Day Session Starting Today

Domei

DJAKARTA, October 14.—Amidst the ringing acclaim of 50,000,000 Javanese, the first session of the Central Council of Java will be called on Friday to sit for five days, starting Saturday. By today, all the councillors from the various provinces had reported their arrival to the secretariat.

The Provincial Governors, who reached here on Wednesday, attended a Provincial Governors' Conference, today, at the official residence of the Supreme Commander. With all hotels filled to capacity by the delegates and the members of their suites, Djakarta, the capital of new Java, was filled with expectations as joy lighted every Indonesian face.

On Friday, at 10 a.m. the 43 new councillors, clad in formal Indonesian dress, will gather at the official residence of the Supreme Commander. After a report is presented to the Supreme Commander, they will visit the Military Cemetery and the War Dead Memorial. After luncheon, details concerning the schedule of the council and the election of a chairman will be explained to the councillors.

### Embassy Building Chosen

Domei

MANILA, October 15.—The residence of the former United States High Commissioner in the Philippines has been chosen as the prospective home of the newly-created Japanese Embassy in the Philippines.

# HIGH COST OF LIVING IN CHUNGKING BARED

## Reuter Scribe Describes Miserable Conditions Existing in Chiang's Capital

Domei

LISBON, October 12.—Virtual isolation from the outside world has resulted in an extraordinary high cost of living in Chungking, according to a Reuter dispatch from that city.

The dispatch says that the pound sterling is now worth eighty Chinese dollars and that a rickshaw ride which used to cost 40 cents before the war now costs nearly fifty dollars. The price of a modest dinner party is now over $3,000. Milk, butter and cheese are extremely scarce and so-called luxury foods, which occasionally make an appearance, are far too costly for the average citizen. Illustrating the shortage of foodstuffs, the correspondent says that a bottle of whisky, when obtainable, costs $5,000.

In order to conserve electric power, various sections of the city observe a blackout once a week when oil lamps and candles replace electric lights.

Communication is extremely difficult as the city is strung across two hill ranges and localities are widely scattered. A select few use cars but the masses are obliged to walk or travel in crowded buses and expensive rickshaws. As an instance, the correspondent says, in order to have dinner with the British Ambassador, Sir Horace Seymour, at his residence, which is situated on one of the city's highest peaks, he must set out at least an hour before the appointed time with heavy boots and walking stick. One's movements are further hampered by incessant rains which turn the unpaved streets into a sea of mud.

The dispatch concluded that routine news on the China war, issued in official communiques, are dispatched abroad by twenty or more foreign correspondents who all live in poorly furnished rooms in the Press Hotel, where their working facilities are centralized.

# COUNCIL TO DISCUSS JAPAN-P.I. ALLIANCE

## Plenary Session Due Soon After Pact Ratified by National Assembly

As the Pact of Alliance concluded between Japan and the new Republic of the Philippines is to be ratified by the Philippine National Assembly on October 17 or 18, the treaty is expected to be brought up in the plenary session of the Japanese Privy Council on or about October 20.

With the Pact taking force, it will form another strong tie linking Japan with countries of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere together with the Pact of Alliance concluded by Japan with independent Burma and with the basic treaty now being revised between Japan and China in accordance with the Tojo declaration.

Of particular importance are the following terms of understanding attached to the treaty:

(1) That the Philippines shall accord every convenience to Japan in the conduct of its military operations:

(2) That the Philippines and Japan shall maintain close cooperation for the defense of the Philippines and safeguarding of its independence.

These terms are considered to serve a striking contrast to the Anglo-American method of pushing the colonial soldiers of their protectorates to the most difficult firing lines and of prosecuting their war of self-aggrandizement at colonial sacrifice.

They stipulate that the Philippines shall accord the Japanese armed forces every facility but the only cause in which the blood of Filipinos is to be shed is the defense of the Philippines and of its independence.

Thus, they are noteworthy in that they manifest in an unmistakable manner the ethical determination of Japan to bear the sole responsibility for the liberation of Greater East Asia and to reduce the sacrifices of the member nations to a minimum.

### Gauss in Chungking

Domei

CANTON, October 15.—Clarence Gauss, American Ambassador to Chungking, who returned recently to the Chiang capital after a protracted stay in the United Sates, on Wednesday attended a dinner given in his honor, broadcasts from Chungking reveal. Attending the dinner were T. V. Soong, Chungking Foreign Minister; Chiang Ting-fu, who will leave soon for America to attend the anti-Axis recovery conference and Lin Yu-tang, writer who returned recently from America.

## *Scientists at S.M.R. Invent New Process Of Repurifying Oil*

Domei

**HSINKING, October 15.—The South Manchuria Railway Technical Laboratory again came forward with two outstanding works; one, the completion of a motor car utilizing crude petroleum, and the other, the perfection of the simple method of repurifying waste lubricating oil, it was revealed here today The achievements were hailed as immense contributions in economizing on petroleum and lubricant consumption, a necessity which is keenly felt under wartime conditions.**

# *THAI BUILDS ROADS AT ENORMOUS COST*

## *Over 60,000,000 Kilometers Completed*

Domei

BANGKOK, October 14.—The Communications Ministry yesterday announced that the first five-year period of the 18-year plan for the construction of highways, which was started in 1937, has been completed with the building of 4,400 kilometers of road at a cost of 30,000,000 bahts.

The total extent of the nation's highways now exceeds 60,000,000 kilometers.

It will be recalled that the program was divided into three periods of five, five and eight years respectively, at an estimated cost of 150,000,000 bahts.

With the government already started on the second five-year period, which is expected to cost 45,000,000 bahts, the country is rapidly assuming the role of a powerful supply base for Greater East Asia, favored as she is with both land sea transportation and communication facilities.

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### *Real Estate, Wanted*

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**A FRENCH** cooking range in best condition. Apply Box 234, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

**A WOODEN** German twin bed with hair mattresses and springs. Two marble topped night tables to match. Price ¥600. Box 233, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

**200** razor blades "Schick" for Magazine Repeating Razor or change against blades for Schick Injector Razor. Apply Box 759, Nippon Times, Yokohama.

### *Wanted to Buy*

**FOREIGN** furniture, books, clothes, piano, sewing machines, etc. Will buy at high price. George Yoshida Shoten, 66 Hommoku Sannotani, Yokohama. Tel 2-2414 c/o Chiyoda.

**GRAMOPHONES,** records, electric gramophones radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

**GRAMOPHONES** and records wanted for relief work. Please send details to The Swedish Legation, Nishi-machi, Azabu-ku.

**USED** phonographs and records—sold, bought or exchanged. Also all kinds of musical instruments. Write or telephone. We will call. Melody-sha reliable store, 12 Ogawa-machi 3 chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, side street of Sumitomo Bank, Surugadai-shita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1408.

### *Instruction*

**JAPANESE** lessons given by long experienced teacher in Tokyo and Karuizawa. Apply Abo, 26 Ryudo-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

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**HIBIYA-HOSPITAL.** Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m., 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

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**DR. M. Takahashi** (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-110, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

## General

### DENTAL

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# Days of Philippine Revolution Are Recalled At Round Table Talk Held by Nippon Times

## Helpful Roles Played by Many Japanese, In Sympathy With Cause, Revealed As Historic Facts Unfolded

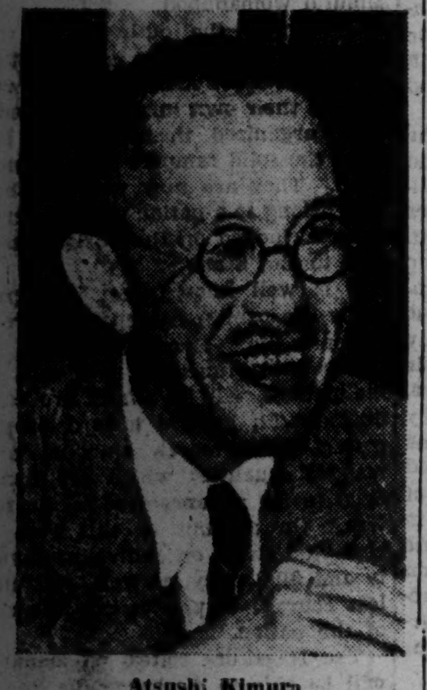
(Continued From Yesterday)

IZAWA—General Aguinaldo obtained a promise from American official quarters for Philippine independence, and having come to an understanding with Admiral Dewey through the good offices of the American Consul at Singapore, he finally returned to the Philippines. The American Government consented to grant independence to the Philippines. What was more, Aguinaldo's lieutenant obtained the same promise from the American authorities and returned to Manila with Dewey. As the American army was delayed in arriving, the Filipino army played the part of the expeditionary forces and subjugated the unruly elements in Manila for the most part. In the meantime, the American forces arrived and occupied the port city. It seemed that the Americans wanted to keep the city for good, and it was this American attitude that precipitated a clash between the Filipino and the American armies, with the result that Congress voted for the annexation of the Philippines by a margin of only one vote.

Minoru Izawa

General Aguinaldo became thoroughly indignant in the face of this fact, convinced that he had been deceived by America. At the bottom of his heart, therefore, he still cherishes the conviction that America gave him an official promise for independence of the Philippines. It was for this reason that the General could not abide with the political concession Quezon made by accepting the 10 years' probationary period before gaining independence.

ATSUSHI KIMURA—Do you know that General Aguinaldo employed Japanese and was greatly assisted by them in his attempt to accomplish his aim?



Atsushi Kimura

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL HOMMA—I don't know much on this subject.

ATSUSHI KIMURA — America made all possible efforts to conceal this fact. When I went to Manila in 1935, therefore, I could not find out a thing about this. Since that time, the American Congress passed the so-called Hawes-Cutting-Hare Bill. On that occasion, the Philippines Government published old documents, revealing many evidences showing the assistance Japan had extended to the Philippines to aid her independence movement. They were kept in strict secrecy all that time. Written in the Spanish language, Filipinos who were above the ages of 45 or 46 years were able to read them, but young people could not read nor understand the importance of their significance.

When General Aguinaldo, with his army fled into the mountains in northern Luzon, he decided to come to terms with the American army on certain conditions, but he wanted a competent mediator. At that time, General Aguinaldo had a Japanese army officer with the rank of Captain by the name of Chizuna Iwamoto as the chief of his general staff.

The Captain came back to Japan and told Mr. Tsuna Takeuchi, father of Mr. Shigeru Yoshida, former Ambassador to Italy, what General Aguinaldo had in mind. Upon hearing this, Mr. Takeuchi was very interested and proposed that he play the part of mediator, but the Japanese Government interfered in the matter as it did not wish to start any trouble with America over the Philippines-American war. This account is found in the autobiography of Mr. Tsuna Takeuchi. It is for this reason that when I asked the General in the course of a conversation: "Do you know a Japanese by the name of Chizuna Iwamoto, who was a Captain of the Japanese Army?" he instantly said "Yes, he was the chief of general staff of my army."

KI KIMURA—Before the Japanese Army officer went to the Philippines to assist Aguinaldo, he realized that the Japanese General Staff Office would not allow him to take such a step. From this consideration, he indulged in gay life nightly at the geisha district in Akasaka on purpose until the rumor was broadcast to the effect that he was a rake and was financing his diversion with money he might possibly have obtained from a foreign country. This story appears in a book entitled "Japanese Spy," which was written by an American author, showing that it was known widely among foreigners. In the spring of this year, when I delivered a lecture before an exalted person, I took "Japanese Spy" with me and made reference to the story as a part of my lecture. As he was very interested and wanted to read it, I left the book with him.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL HOMMA—The late Mr. Hirayama left a manuscript dealing with the real situation of the Philippine independence movement. I understand that it will be published in book form and is expected to be put on sale in October. I was asked to write a preface for the book.

ATSUSHI KIMURA—Mr. Hirayama who was entrusted with the sword which we discussed a little while ago. He arrived in the Philippines ahead of the Nunobiki Maru, and was anxiously awaiting her arrival when he learned that she had been sunk on the way.

IZAWA—About six persons accompanied Mr. Hirayama. When they arrived at Hongkong they wrapped the sword up in a dirty blanket so as to assure that it would remain undetected.

KI KIMURA—There are two letters in existence today which were written at that time, namely, the one addressed to General Aguinaldo by the late Tsuyoshi Inukai, former Premier, and the general's letter of acknowledgement. I hope that they are still intact.

ATSUSHI KIMURA—There are some people who would compare the new Constitution with the old one. In this connection I recall that the Malolos Constitution which was drafted in 1899. I believe this is the first Philippine constitution ever drafted. I had it translated because I wanted to publish it after comparing it with the present Constitution of 1989. Was evidently drafted by the men who assisted General Aguinaldo. This constitution was based on the Spanish and American constitutions and General Aguinaldo was made the President. According to the Filipino version the first President was Aguinaldo, and not Quezon, or any other man.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL HOMMA—Isn't it a fact that during the revolutionary days General Aguinaldo once became the President?

IZAWA: There is no question but that he became the first President under the Malolos Constitution. At that time he wore the Presidential medal of pure gold, although his uniform was that of an ordinary soldier. When I went with Consul-General Atsushi Kimura to the Veterans' Military Review which General Aguinaldo inspected, I asked the General why he wore the uniform of an ordinary soldier. To this he replied that there was a difference in as much as he was wearing the Presidential medal.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL HOMMA: When I met General Aguinaldo he was dressed in a national uniform of the kind commenly worn in Japan.

ATSUSHI KIMURA: When I called on General Aguinaldo he appeared in a double-breasted white uniform replete with gold-gilt buttons. This I thought, was a uniform of the revolutionary days.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL HOMMA: The General always had a national uniform on. When I had met him on several occasions.

IZAWA: When the Veterans' Military Review took place in memory of the old Malolos Constitution, General Aguinaldo, Consul-General Kimura, General Booth, then commander-in-chief of the American army in the Philippines and I were present. General Booth told me that as a lieutenant in those days he was commissioned to suppress the Philippine Insurrection. He further told me with a grin on his lips that he had received many Japanese-made bullets from the insurgents.

ATSUSHI KIMURA—I believe that we should strive to uncover all the hidden facts from the time of the American administration so that we may bring them to light for the good of everybody concerned.

IZAWA—When the mission sent by General Aguinaldo came to Japan, I understand that Colonel Yasumasa Fukushima was connected with the visitors. In those days the Japanese concerned had many occasions to visit the members of the mission. Moreover, there were not quite a few letters exchanged between the parties concerned which, I understand, are now printed.

ATSUSHI KIMURA—I recall that Colonel Yasumasa Fukushima of the War Ministry and Manjiro Inagaki and Jutaro Romura of the Foreign Office came into contact with the members of the mission.

IZAWA: Besides, I understand that those who extended a helping hand were Teisaburo Yamagata, Teikichi Shiba and Tankei Hasegawa of the Yorozu Choho and Juko Shiga and Fukashi Sugimura, the father of Mr. Yotaro Sugimura of the Foreign Office.

The mission which General Aguinaldo had sent to Japan stayed at Hommoku, Yokohama. A member of the mission married a Japanese woman. Such were the close relations that existed between the two countries, but in spite of that those salient facts are unknown to the general public.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL HOMMA—It is necessary to reveal these facts to the Filipinos.

IZAWA—The fact that Philippine history was written either by the Spanish or the Americans naturally explains the lack of information touching upon Japan's relations with that country. On the occasion of Philippine independence, it would be advisable to write her history in Japanese and let the Filipino school children read it. We should gather enough material to aid the Filipinos in compiling a fair and impartial history of their country.

TOSHI GO—Indeed, I am interested to known that such a close intimacy existed between the two peoples.

KI KIMURA—I want to add a little to what Mr. Izawa said concerning the Aguinaldo mission's activities in Japan. At that time Mariano Ponce met Teikichi Shiba, Yasumasa Fukushima, and others, he also talked with Shunro Oshikawa, a novelist. It is probable that this might have been the factor which prompted Mr. Oshikawa to write a novel in which General Aguinaldo appears as the chief character striving for the independence of his country.

ATSUSHI KIMURA—Though the novel is somewhat fantastic it contains some historical facts. It is published by the Hakubun-kan Company and is very interesting.

HASEGAWA—Are there any other novels and poems written in our country on General Aguinaldo's relations with Japan?

KI KIMURA—There is one on the General by Bimyo Yamada.

ATSUSHI KIMURA—Bimyo Yamada also wrote one on Jose Rizal.

IZAWA—I recall that Rizal himself wrote one.

ATSUSHI KIMURA—Rizal was executed by the Spanish authorities on the ground that he was a revolutionist. Wasn't that so?

KI KIMURA—Rizal's execution angered the Japanese. Soon after the Filipinos rose against America for freedom. I was a little boy then, but I remember the song my elder brother used to sing about General Aguinaldo.

Ki Kimura

IZAWA—The Japanese patriots of those days would do anything to help the Filipinos. They did not favor the idea of America grabbing the Philippines for, should that happen, Japan would find herself between two fires: Russia in the north and the European and American menace in the south. So it was absolutely necessary to keep the Philippines independent, so that Japan could have a friendly nation in the south. On this score, rumors flew rampant to the effect that in order to mediate on the Philippine question the late Prince Hirobumi Ito might go to the United States. Apropos of this, Aguinaldo's mission in Japan sent the following announcement to the Philippines: "Prince Hirobumi Ito will mediate."

KI KIMURA—This is indeed a revelation to me.

ATSUSHI KIMURA: The history of the Philippine independence movement dates back to 1892, when the Katipunan, a secret society, was founded by Andres Bonifacio. With the initiation of the revolutionary movement, General Emilio Aguinaldo was appointed commander-in-chief of the revolutionary army.

IZAWA: Accompanying Atsushi Kimura who was Consul-General at that time, I called on General Aguinaldo who told us about the independence movement in detail.

With the infiltration of the Western concept of democracy into the Philippines in the days of his youth, General Aguinaldo said to me, a growing desire arose among Filipino youths for the independence of their country. Young Aguinaldo's parents, apprehensive lest he should join the movement for freedom and come under the surveillance of the Spanish authorities, urged him to get married.

When young Aguinaldo was 28 years old, the revolution broke out and he enlisted in the revolutionary army as a lieutenant. The revolution was scheduled to open with a raid on the Cavite naval arsenal. Aguinaldo was ordered to take part in the raid. He had a young wife, his parents were keeping watch on him, he had no arms, yet he had to attack Cavite. He was so harassed, he said, that he could hardly bring himself to eat. But his cousin, also ordered to participate in the attack, was unconcerned, and Aguinaldo wished that he could feel as he did.

On the pretext that he was going for a stroll, Aguinaldo went to the naval arsenal, felled the sentinel, captured a rifle and a bayonet and returned home. The rifle and the bayonet were the first weapons the revolutionary army obtained, General Aguinaldo told me.

Curious, I asked him: "Didn't you revolutionists at least secure a supply of arms before attempting an insurrection against the Spanish army? I can't quite understand why you launched the venture without making plans."

To this, General Aguinaldo replied: "The entire Filipino populace had an idea that weapons would come from Japan."

Curious to learn how such a notion had come to prevail among the Filipino revolutionists in those early days, I carried out some investigations and made this discovery: Japan's victory in the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895 had left a deep impression on the Filipino revolutionists, who came to think that without Japanese aid the Philippines would be unable to carve out a new destiny, but would have to remain under permanent serfdom to Spain. Already, at the time of the outbreak of the revolution, there were a number of Filipino residents in Japan. They gathered at Yokohama to negotiate with the Japanese Government for the purchase of arms or to ask Japanese leaders for help. Even before that, a delegation of Filipino residents visited the Japanese warship Kongo with a plea for aid. All this shows that the Filipinos' reliance on Japan is of very old origin.

(To Be Concluded)

# REAL P.I. UNFINISHED TILL VICTORY GAINED

## Filipinos Must Remember Freedom Incomplete Until Foes Crushed, Homma Says

The people of the Philippines must constantly bear in mind that their independence cannot really be said to be complete until Greater East Asia has won the war against its erstwhile oppressors, Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, former Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines, commented on the eve of the declaration of independence by the new Republic.

"The Philippines has gained its independence after 350 years of longing and struggle," he said. "We can well imagine the joy that must be the Filipinos'. For my part, vivid memories of the events one year and ten months ago, when we carried out that landing in the face of the enemy with me as Supreme Commander of the Imperial Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines, rush to my mind as I look back on the amazing progress achieved by that country.

"In one year and seven months of incessant effort on the part of the Empire, the Philippine people have come to entertain a feeling of wholehearted friendship toward the Japanese and the cooperation accorded us by that country has been such that Japan has felt that the independence to which the Filipinos so ardently aspired is their just due. I firmly believe that the Philippine people now understand the moral principles that are animating Japan, since it has given independence to a country for which it has made such heavy sacrifices in men and money.

### Self-Confidence Gained

"Through their newly-won independence, the Filipinos must have gained the self-confidence that they are capable of achieving anything without reliance on any foreign country. From a state in which they would starve unless they imported 1,500,000 tons of rice from French Indo-China, they have gained the conviction that they could produce all their necessaries if they only worked hard enough.

"The declaration of independence makes the Philippines an independent nation so far as international law or usage goes but it does not at once make the Philippines a finished, perfect State, of course. The people of the Philippines bear well in mind that their independence will be complete only when all of us have won the War of Greater East Asia.

"What people on this globe today are leading a life exactly the same as before the war? The Philippines, moreover, must become independent economically as well as politically. We can well imagine the economic hardship that it must surmount. I am sure that the Philippine people are prepared to undergo all the difficulties in store for them with fortitude and good cheer.

### Determination Seen

"I can also discern their determination to cooperate with Japan in order to fulfil their mission as a wing of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, completely returning to Asiatic ways. Fortunately, they have in President Jose P. Laurel and his group the best leaders they could possibly work with. This adds more brilliance to the future of the Islands.

"The United States has persisted in its futile propaganda addressed to the Filipinos. It is amusing to note that it is quite seriously performing the comedy of advancing the date of independence set for July, 1946 by some years, obviously panic-stricken by the declaration of independence just made by the Filipinos. There is no longer any Filipino who would be moved one inch by American demagogy. The Philippine people know that it is only through complete victory for Japan that their independence can be safeguarded. They have now only to look up to the tricolored, tristellar flags unfurled over their 7,000 islands and go forward with strong, firm steps as an independent nation and a wing of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

# FILIPINOS ALL OVER CELEBRATE EVENT

## Occasion Feted in Shonan And Shanghai

Domei

SHANGHAI, October 14.—A grand ceremony feting the new birth of the Republic of the Philippines was held here today participated in by some 500 Filipino residents of the city.

On the memorable day, the Filipinos at 8 a.m. gathered at the Public Garden. From there, led by a band they paraded to the Race Course where the ceremony took place at 9 a.m., with the hoisting of the new Philippine flag.

Domei

SHONAN, October 14.—Commemorating the realization of the Philippine independence today, over 70 Filipino residents here attended mass at 9 a.m. to offer their prayer of gratitude.

Later, they proceeded to the Memorial Tower for the war dead and to the Shonan Shrine to pay homage.

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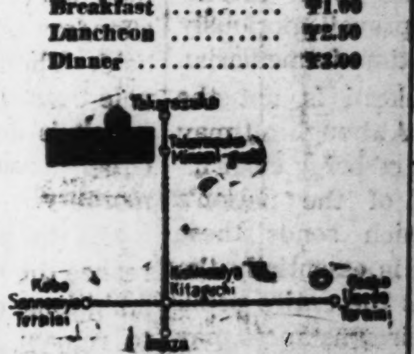

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1943

## The Yasukuni Festival

In the Extraordinary Grand Autumn Festival of the Yasukuni Shrine which is now going on, the nation again honors its warrior dead who have given their all in service to His Majesty the Emperor. To those who have made the supreme sacrifice in the defense of the Empire, the nation can accord no tribute too great and no honor too exalted, for these heroes have attained the highest pinnacle of glory that any subject of Japan can hope to achieve. It is therefore with profoundest admiration and deep-felt gratitude that the nation renders homage to the memory of these perfect exemplars of the spirit of Japan, and it is fitting indeed that they will be enshrined as tutelary deities to watch forever over the Empire in spirit as they once did in the flesh.

The occasion of the Yasukuni Festival also serves to emphasize once again the unique spirit of Japan which sends these heroes willingly, even exultantly, to distant battlefields even in cases where it means certain death. For this spirit of Japan instinctively teaches these men that death under these circumstances is not the end of their lives but the grand culmination of a sacred mission which endows their lives with utmost meaning and value. Indeed, what Japanese would not welcome such a climax to his career when he knows that it will contribute to the glory of his illustrious Sovereign and the well-being of his beloved Empire, particularly when he knows that the Empire is engaged today in the noble task of bringing a new life of freedom and prosperity to the countless millions of East Asia who have too long groaned under the yoke of foreign oppression! The warrior of Japan fights not for a political policy nor even for an ideology; he fights for an inspired ideal. That is why he has the power to go exultantly and triumphantly to a fate which leads to his apotheosis at Yasukuni Shrine. That is why the Empire for which he makes his supreme sacrifice has the power to surmount all obstacles and to prevail gloriously forever as it has done since time immemorial.

But the spirit of Yasukuni is not the monopoly of the warriors. Although all may not share the supreme glory of being enshrined at this most honored of the nation's sanctuaries, the spirit which sends these warrior heroes to Yasukuni is essentially the same spirit which motivates the entire population of Japan. Although circumstances may consign the majority to lesser roles, the entire population of Japan stand no less ready than the warrior heroes to give their all to the common cause. It is this spirit suffusing the whole nation which makes it possible for that nation to produce the heroes of Yasukuni, and it is the inspiration of the deities of Yasukuni which keeps alive this spirit in the nation. The strength of Japan thus lies in the fact that the nation and its gods are one.

This is why the nation today focusses its attention upon the sacred rites at Yasukuni Shrine, and this is why the spirit which the Yasukuni Festival represents makes of Japan a nation unique in its timeless glory and strength.

## The Violation of Portuguese Neutrality

The Government of Japan has instructed Minister Morishima at Lisbon to file a formal protest with Premier Salazar against the action of Portugal in acceding to the British demand that certain facilities in the Azores be turned over for use by the British air force and navy.

Although the British Government holds that this arrangement is a temporary one which will terminate with the cessation of the war whereupon all British forces are to be withdrawn from the Azores, and although the British Government holds that there will be suitable recompense to Portugal in the form of the supplying of military and other materials to the Portuguese, the fact remains that this action is nothing other than a flagrant use of her superior physical power by Britain to put pressure upon a small neutral nation whose great desire had been to be left in peace away from the entanglements of war. At the same time, it cannot be denied that the compliance of Portugal with this arbitrary demand which will allow the entrance of the armed forces of a belligerent Power and permit the conversion of her territory into an armed base for military operations constitutes a clear breach of Portugal's responsibility as a neutral nation and is hence a matter of serious regret on the part of the Government of Japan.

This latest British act of browbeating a small nation comes, however, as no surprise. It has long been known that the British have coveted the colonial empire of Portugal and particularly the important islands of the Azores which lie in such a strategic position in the Atlantic. Now at last the British have simply put into effect what has long been known to be their ultimate intention. In the light of the notorious desire of Britain and the United States for world domination, this action of Britain and its enthusiastic seconding by the United States were to be expected. It has ever been the practice of these two countries to put their self-interest above all other considerations. They have never hesitated to resort to the most unprincipled means to attain their nefarious ends. No political maneuver, no military or economic pressure, no form of coercion however extreme have been beyond the scruples of these predatory Powers in their dealings with smaller nations if it contributed in any way to a situation advantageous to their unholy dream of Anglo-Saxon world domination.

History abounds in countless similar cases of British aggression against non-offending weaker peoples. Ineffaceable is the record of the British "Copenhagening" of the Danish fleet a hundred years ago at a time when Denmark was still at peace with Britain. Notorious is the relatively more recent crushing of the Boer Republic by which Britain secured dominion over the vast territories of South Africa. In the present war alone, the invasion of Syria, the seizure of Madagascar, the bombardment of the French fleet at Oran, to mention only a few of the many cases, furnish ample illustration of the way in which Britain has not hesitated to victimize neutral countries or to attack former friends for the sake of advancing her selfish ends. And now has come the virtual commandeering of the vital island possession of neutral Portugal.

That these acts constitute a clear violation of international law goes without saying. That they constitute an even flagrant violation of international faith and respect for the free will of other nations is equally obvious. But what makes these acts particularly inexcusable is the fact that Britain and the United States have been most obnoxiously loud in their claims of being the advocates of international justice and freedom, while their every act shows them to be the worst offenders of the ideals which they profess to hold. Their policy stands at the very opposite pole from the program of Japan and her allies which is designed to build up a New World Order based on international justice and morality.

In the past many countries have failed to realize the real menace of the Anglo-American ambitions, or realizing them they were forced to remain inactive because of their lack of power. With the development of the present war, however, many of them are taking advantage of the advantageous circumstances to stand up boldly against the United States and Britain who are a constant threat to the security of the smaller nations and the chief disturbers of world peace. It is all the more unfortunate, therefore, that the Portuguese Government has at this time yielded to a demand which constitutes such a clear violation of its neutrality.

Cognizant of her moral obligation to such threatened nations, Japan is determined to push the war in cooperation with other countries sharing the same mind and will. With a firm conviction in the inevitable victory, she will not stop until by the destruction of Britain and the United States world peace is made completely secure. Such acts as Britain's seizure of the Azores only serve more than ever to strengthen Japan's resolve.

## A Year Ago Today

**October 16, 1942**

**The U.S. Treasury Department issued an announcement today further restricting the amount of U.S. dollars that can be brought in by arrivals from foreign countries. All persons carrying more than $50 into the States from countries other than Mexico, British Isles, Bermuda, Canada, and Newfoundland will run the risk of having all their cash in excess of the new stipulation, confiscated by the customs officials. The limit up to now had been fixed at $250.**

* * *

**General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, has returned to New Delhi following completion of his inspection trip along the Indo-Burmese front.**

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# The U.S. Labor Front

By FREDERICK WIEHL

### Part I

The United States is facing the dilemma of trying to carry out a gigantic armament program and at the same time preserving the standard of living, "the American way of life." Spokesmen for the Government have been intimating for some time that the armament program could only be carried out if many of the social benefits obtained by the workers were cancelled. Spokesmen for the labor unions, on the other hand, maintained that the schedule of war production completely ignored the interests of the American working people, that it was based upon the assumption of practically forced labor and the desire of capital to make the biggest possible profits at the expense of labor.

### Attacks on 40-Hour Week

Some politicians, representing banking interests, demanded that the workers be faced with the choice of either accepting the present wage scales of an average of $160.00 per month or being conscripted into the army and ordered to continue their work at the soldier's pay of $21.00 per month. Such a move would gain for the enterprising bankers the cheapest form of labor ever known in the United States. But it would also result in such bitter opposition on the part of labor that the quality and quantity of products would sharply decline and the Government perhaps be overthrown.

One of the issues at stake is the 40-hour week with double pay for overtime, which has been the proud privilege of American workers for many years. In March 1943, Donald Nelson, Chief of the U.S. War Production Board, issued a statement warning the leaders of the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO, next to the American Federation of Labor, AFL, the largest labor organization in the U.S.A.) that labor must relinquish for the duration of the war "the privilege of getting double pay for working on Sundays or holidays" but that none of labor's essential rights would be taken away "unless the country's needs demand it." Nelson added that, if management and labor were unable to "sink their differences and forget their suspicions," public indignation would sweep aside both management and labor and insist on establishing rigid governmental control. From this it became clear to labor that the Government was prepared to step into the place of private management and thus nullify labor's previous successes.

A bill before Congress providing for (1) an abolishment of 40-hour week; (2) relinquishment of overtime pay; and (3) ending of the closed-shop system, increased the tenseness.

William Green, President of the AFL, and Philip Murray, President of the CIO, appeared before the Naval Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives and opposed any change in the present social laws. Green stated: "I ask the Representatives whether they would slap American workers in the face by granting their approval to a law tending to abolish labor regulations now in force." He further asserted that Congressmen should impart additional courage and determination to American manpower as a whole, and that voting for an amendment abrogating the 40-hour week would be an "extremely dangerous act" which would create a state of underhand war between employers and employees.

While the anti-overtime bill was pending, Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the U.S. War Manpower Commission, ordered new, drastic restrictions on the freedom of movement of tens of millions of workers. According to this order, a worker cannot change his position without the permission of that Commission.

### Go On Strike

In protest against this and at the same time in order to secure an increase in wages, 58,000 soft-coal miners stayed away from work in a wage dispute which threatened to develop into a nation-wide strike. In other—notably the automobile and rubber—industries, strikes also flared up. John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America (UMW), said that, in the absence of new contracts—the old contracts between the UMW and the mine operators having expired—500,000 miners in the American coal industry would cease work at midnight on Friday, April 30, although both the AFL and the CIO had, under the impact of Pearl Harbor, pledged themselves not to strike during the war.

The War Labor Board referred the dispute to President Roosevelt when its orders to continue work without a new contract had been ignored by the mine workers.

Prentiss Brown, Chief of the Price Control Board, declared that any increase in wages would raise prices, and that the inevitable consequence of this would be still further claims for increased wages and, in the end, regular inflation. Thus the Government is trying to make labor appear responsible for the inflationary development and to ignore the fact that its excessive spending of Treasury funds is the true cause. In reality, the tremendous rise of prices and cost of living is the result of the Government's inflation of currency and credit to the extent of 200 billion dollars. The request of the workers for an increase in wages in order to meet the increased cost of living is not an act which produces an inflation but a necessary consequence of the Government's inflationary policy.

The strike situation is therefore a nasty one both for the Washington politicians and the working people. It proves to American laborers the utter incompetency of the Roosevelt government and suggests the necessity of their taking the whole governmental situation in hand. However, the relinquishment of sovereignty by the present Washington leaders will not be easy to accomplish but will require fierce and probably bloody struggles.

### Scheme to Win Farmers

In these struggles, the Washington government, the ally of American capital, has sought to win the favor of the American farmers. For example, Roosevelt made Henry A. Wallace, the representative of the farm bloc, Vice-President at the 1940 elections. The aim is to develop a pincer movement of capital and farmers against the industrial workers. But Roosevelt is not unopposed in his attempt to win over the farmers. On April 28, Senators Taft, Reed, and Bankhead met to confer on a joint defensive stand to be adopted by the farmers "against encroachment by industry." Taft declared: "For the past twenty years, the farmer has got used to making sacrifices for the State. Obviously he has been selected to play the same role in the future, while industrial workers are to have all the privileges."

To understand labor's angry stand, the huge profits made by capital and their origins must be taken into account. Roosevelt's close cooperation with capital in the matter of armaments can be traced to a period before America's entry into the war. Take the munition contracts issued by the Government in 1939 for warships, tanks, planes, and munitions. All these items, with the exception of warships, were being constructed—not for the United States—but for Britain under the Lend-Lease Act, and at a time when the national security of the United States was not at stake in a war. Most of the largest munition and armament contracts—running in some instances for a period of five years—were given to certain companies "by negotiation," instead of by granting them, according to law, to the lowest competitive bidder after a public offering in which all qualified firms could bid. Roosevelt explained these irregular actions by saying that "this was no time for haggling about money when the fate of a nation (Britain) was at stake."

### Big Profits Made

After December 8, 1941, munition and armament contracts were issued at prices providing 100-per-cent and in some instances 200-per-cent profits, again without any competition in bidding and secretly to certain firms, most of which were expressly organized for the purpose of receiving the vast contracts and many of whose officers never did anything before except political work. These first contractors took their contracts and "subcontracted" them to legitimate manufacturers in such a way that the total cost of the subcontract work was less than the price the Government stipulated to pay in its contract to the politician-contractors. In some instances, the total cost of the subcontract work did not exceed 50 per cent of the amount the Government agreed to pay to the first contractors, leaving them a huge profit. After the subcontracts were signed, the bundles of contracts were taken down to Wall Street, where such banks as the Guaranty Trust Company, Bankers Trust Company, First National Bank and others, would accept them as collateral for a "loan," whereby the first contractor got cash for his profit. The loan was really a purchase, and the bank took the place of the first contractor and pocketed a 5-per-cent discount profit. That put the bank in immediate contact with the Government. Now pressure on the part of all the lobbyists (i.e., men employed by various interests to influence members of Congress) of the Wall Street banking institutions was put on Congress to see to it that the "labor cost item" in each contract was not altered by wage increases. Soon most of the Congressmen fell victim to Wall Street's generous lobbyists and forgot all about the fact that they were supposed to be the people's representatives in the people's Congress.

(To Be Concluded)

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## LIN YU-TANG SCORES ANGLO-U.S. POLICIES

### Grieved by Insincerity of United States

By Our Political Commentator

The passage of time helps the errant to awaken. By experiencing and seeing and hearing varied things the errant will eventually discover truth. The wise can foresee things before they occur but men who are not wise have to make many painful sacrifices before the time awakens them to realities.

Lin Yu-tang, a Chinese residing in America for a long time and known as a commentator with inclinations toward America, in his recent work, "Between Tears and Laughter," slams scathing denunciations on American and British imperialism. He points out the imperialistic character of the Atlantic Charter and is resentful of America's and Britain's cold attitude toward Chungking. There is humor in the fact that Lin has become aware of these facts now for the first time and is moved to tears by indignation at what he has discovered.

Lin in his work unfolds the stand that "the most important fact about the current war is the revival of Asia, which signifies nothing more than the end of imperialism." This is not a thing that has been left to Lin to realize. It is a truth which has never been challenged by any of the Asiatic races.

It has for a long time been the lot of Asia to be controlled by American and British imperialism. Apart from the Japanese Empire, there existed in Asia no independent country in the true sense of the term. The vast areas of Asia, outside Japanese territory, were either colonies or semi-colonies, dominated by American and British imperialism. China, in particular, Lin's mother country, which he so greatly loves, with its vast areas, permitted itself to be controlled by Anglo-American imperialism and crushed to a status of a semi-colony. Such a fact, contrary to all the canons of reason, and the profound misery consequent on such a fact, gave birth to the widespread idea for the liberation of the various races of Asia. So it was that it became an ideal common to the races of Asia to set themselves free from the yoke of American and British imperialism and establish a New Order where there is freedom and peace. And it is Japan that came to occupy the position of leadership in the movement for the liberation of the Asiatic race.

### Center of Gravity Shifted

It is a notable fact that after the first World War the center of gravity of world politics shifted to the Pacific. American imperialism, while consolidating and extending its position in Latin America, at the same time sought to seize in China and other areas of Asia its future main spheres of activity. Britain, for its part, planned a partition of colonies over the entire Pacific area, with India, the nerve center of its empire, in the van of the movement. The drive by America and Britain to establish their rights of control especially over China, which occupies a central position on the Pacific coast by reason of its immense area and its vast resources of materials, unfolded itself with tremendous vigor. There is no element of wonder in the fact that, brought face to face with such a reality, the Asiatic race would but rise to assert its right of existence.

Unless the Asiatic race did not effectually stop this onslaught of American and British imperialism, the various Asiatic races would not have been trampled underfoot, condemned to live in slavery through all eternity.

In the face of this patent fact, a portion of China attempted rebellion against a common battle-front by the Asiatic race. It was a group in Chungking, centering about Chiang Kai-shek. These men allowed themselves to be handmaids of American and British imperialism and plotted to disturb the common front of the Asiatic race. In this way was brought about in Asia the state of affairs we witness today, a state of affairs that makes us sad. There was a corner of China, which alone among the regions of Asia kept on displaying a disposition to accept the control of America and Britain, in spite of the fact that the line for the defense of Asia, with Japan as the directing force, was piling up brilliant victories in the Pacific. The men of Chungking, getting their munitions from America and Britain, continue to resist Japan with no chance of success.

Lin points out that Chungking is being made to play a role indistinguishable from that of a messenger-dog of America and Britain in the war in East Asia, that the door of the Casablanca conference was closed upon Chungking, and that Chungking does not get much American aid, having received a loan of only $1,000,000 of materials from America during January and February 1943 against the $470,000,000 worth received by Britain from America during the same period. From these facts, he says he became aware for the first time that America and Britain mean to conduct warfare by sacrificing Chungking and that the Anglo-Saxons have no idea of giving China a true peace. We have only pity for Lin's mental sluggishness if it has taken so much time for him to come to this realization.

Japan helped China in getting the settlements returned to it, and abolishing all unequal treaties with China, put it in a position of complete equality in international politics. Japan also enabled Burma and the Philippines to realize their independence. These facts give eloquent expression to the sort of ideal actuating Japan. Chungking insists on placing China under American and British control but Japan is in the process of freeing China and the whole of Asia from the influence of the American and British imperialism. As even Lin says, with the elimination of Anglo-Saxon interference, the future of Asia will become clear; a new order of peace, freedom, and equality will come about at once and a state of co-existence and co-prosperity will be made a reality. We have a conviction that facts are more eloquent than anything else and that the development of facts alone will awaken the obstinate men of Chungking.

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## JAPANESE TRAINED FROM BIRTH TO SACRIFICE LIFE FOR COUNTRY

### Professor Haushofer Credits Japanese Victories in War To Lofty Ideals Held by People

By SABURO YOSHIDA
(From the Chuo Koron)

It is scarcely necessary to point out that in wartime the question of bolstering fighting power takes precedence over all other national projects.

Being engaged in a titanic war, Japan has been compelled to concentrate its entire attention on replenishing the fighting virility of the nation. For the purpose of prosecuting hostilities in a successful manner, it seems that, for the protection of the Japanese way of life, care should be taken to direct the efforts for adjustments by taking due note of traditional characteristics, aptitudes and, above all, the national way of thinking.

The present War of Greater East Asia has brought home the need of returning to Japanese way of life and thinking in keeping with all the progressive tendencies of the modern world. To that end, it has become essential that Japan should augment its fighting power to the maximum limit. It is, indeed, a happy sign that the nation has swiftly organized itself on a total war footing.

### Prof. Haushofer Dispatched

After the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5, the German Government dispatched a young military officer by the name of Haushofer to this country with a view to ascertaining what had brought about a remarkable development of the fighting power of the Japanese Armed Forces in a comparatively short time.

The officer made a systematic investigation, observed the conduct of military life and studied the geographical, racial and cultural peculiarities of the nation. On completion of his inspection, he wrote a book entitled Japan, in which he faithfully recorded the results of his survey and attributed the dauntless fighting spirit of the Japanese people to their lofty sense of selfless service to the State.

It is a fact that the spirit of selfless service to the State is the most potential weapon of the Japanese people—a weapon which is at the back of the successes hitherto achieved in the current War of Greater East Asia.

Professor Haushofer is of the opinion that the family training given in Japan has a great deal to do with the showings of Japanese servicemen. He says that a Japanese prior to his enlistment is trained at home to possess a healthy physique and to practise self-denial, obedience and resolution to carry out a given assignment. From this opinion, one will be able to appreciate that the army life of Japan has an intimate bearing on home life and vice versa.

The spirit of selfless service to the State emanates from home life; and when a Japanese is drafted into military service, he naturally dedicates his life to remain true to this spirit. The Imperial Rescripts governing the conduct of the armed forces indicate to what length the Japanese people are ever prepared to lay down their lives for protecting their national integrity. In the Hagakure, a collection of admonitions given by the famous feudal lord Nabeshima Kanso to his vassals, it is exhorted that "in bringing up boys, first of all courage should be inculcated in them." The training the Japanese people received at home make them courageous to perform their respective duties. Because they are courageous, they can achieve brilliant results on the battlefield.

### Mother's Influence Seen

It has been a traditional saying in Japan that the best way of ascertaining the intrinsic worth of a man is by observing the personality of his mother. The fundamental idea underlying this saying is that the building up of the character of a person is dependent on material influence.

Patriot Shoin Yoshida, who contributed a great deal to the royalist cause, placed unwavering reliance on the judgment and guidance of his mother. Once Yoshida started fasting by way of self-punishment for the betrayal of him by one of his right-hand pupils. His mother, hearing of his fast, admonished him and in a letter urged him to give up fasting for the sake of his cause. She added: "Should your life be ended, you will possibly be accused of breach of filial piety." After reading his mother's letter, Yoshida abandoned his fasting.

In his boyhood, his mother inculcated in him a profound sense of loyalty and trained him to lead a simple life, nurturing courageousness and decorum. The mother of Yoshida was an ideal samurai woman. It was she who inspired her son to dedicate his life to the promotion of national interests, overcoming all hardships, limitations and obstacles.

The mother of Arimura Jizayemon can be cited as another example of samurai womanhood. Arimura was one of the seventeen loyal warriors who assassinated Ii Kamonosuke, the last chief minister of the Tokugawa Shogunate. When she realized that her son was determined to take part in the conspiracy to assassinate chief minister Ii, she wrote a guarded letter in which she enjoined her son to remain faithful to his duty, so that their family would not suffer from any disgrace. Again, when her second son, Arimura Yusuke, was ordered by the Tokugawa Shogunate to commit harakiri, she personally cleaned and decorated the room in which her son was to take his own life. Just before her son ended his life, she told him that for a samurai to have the privilege of committing harakiri was a great honor.

"I will not lament your death, because you are sacrificing your life for the country. Therefore, meet your death gladly without thinking of my future for a second," she said.

### Women of Japan Brave

From the above two instances, one would be able to comprehend that since feudal times the women of Japan have been rendering commendable assistance to the male folks by carrying out their entrusted duties as bravely as possible. In this connection, mention may be made of the wife of Toko Fujita, that of Masazumi Shikamochi and that of Umpin Umeda, all of whom displayed the loftiest qualities of samurai womanhood.

Soon after the outbreak of the China Affair and the current War of Greater East Asia, Japanese women on their own initiative immediately organized themselves to become the solid rampart of the home front. They are now proving that they belong to a nation where everything is judged on the basis of service to the State.

It is well known that in Japan home life cannot be separated from national life. Every household in this country functions as a unit of the nation. All its affairs are conducted with an eye toward propagating those moral, spiritual and material qualities which are beneficial to the advancement of the nation. On account of this fact, it lays vital stress on cultivating loyalty and filial piety, as well as dauntless courage to protect the integrity of the nation.

The Hagakure states: "A samurai will be able to discharge his duties creditably provided he is capable of bearing loyalty and filial piety on one side of his neck and courage and benevolence on the other side of it."

### Succession to House Stressed

It is interesting to know that in Japan the succession to a house is held to be more important than the succession to property. A man becomes the head of a house not so much as to gain material benefit as to enjoy the honor of living up to the tradition of that house. This peculiarity in national parlance means that every Japanese deems it a high honor to render service to the State without pondering over the question of material gain. Herein is revealed the Japanese sense of self-sacrifice and loyalty. In the past, loyal feudal warriors rendered selfless service to their clans without debating the issue of material prospects. To them, loyalty was a thing sacred. The feudal history is full of records of loyal warriors.

In modern times, too, the traditional sense of loyalty is being cherished with unblemished faithfulness. Confronted with a super-emergency, the Japanese people as one man offer selfless service to the State. They are prosecuting the War of Greater East Asia oblivious to material limitations. Simultaneously, the women of Japan are contributing their share to the consummation of the national objective. Every household has become a reckonable unit of the national fighting organization, and as such, the home is supplying new energy to the vitalization of wartime life.